

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY OCTOBER 13, 1902

XL-NO 29

VOTED A REGULAR SALARY.

Miners Will Pay R. Legg \$60 a Month.

WHOLE TIME TO HIS WORK.

Meeting of Executive Board in the City Wednesday—Resolutions Adopted Regarding Newly Opened Mines and Censuring the Anthracite Operators.

A meeting of the executive board of the Massillon sub-district branch of the United Mine Workers was held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Wednesday. There were present: President Robert Legg, of East Green-ville; Secretary John Morgan, of North Lawrence; Henry Venables, of North Lawrence; John Harney, of Massillon; D. C. Jones, of Palmyra, and Thomas Hiscox, of Wadsworth.

The chief business of the meeting was to consider a statement made by President Legg to the effect that his duties as an official of the union have become so manifold that it is no longer possible for him to secure and hold steady employment as a miner. The board, investigating, found that Mr. Legg's statement was well substantiated by the facts, and, by a unanimous vote, agreed to place him upon a regular monthly salary of \$60, pending the sub-district's next annual convention, which will be held here in December. Mr. Legg, under this new arrangement, is to devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the board:

Resolved, That all new mines opened in sub-district No. 3 in the U. M. W. of A. hereafter shall be considered a local union from the start of sinking, and that no man shall become a member of said local union for less than the uniform initiation fee of \$10 unless he has a paid up card.

Whereas, The anthracite operators of Pennsylvania have by their attitude shown to the people of the United States their unfairness and arbitrary methods in dealing with their employees and by their published declarations concerning the United Mine Workers of America is considered by us as a gross insult to all organized labor in the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we command the action of our national and district officials in the management of said strike, and we therefore beg the financial support of all union men and sympathizers to bring this great contest to a successful issue.

USUAL MONTHLY DEFICIT.

Report of Superintendent Yarger, of the Workhouse.

Canton, Oct. 9.—The report of Superintendent John W. Yarger and the directors of the workhouse for the month of September was filed with the county commissioners Thursday morning. The report shows that the average number of prisoners during the month was 71. The total expenditures for the month amounted to \$1,545.88 and the total earnings to \$1,002.05, showing the cost of maintaining the institution over earnings in September to have been \$543.83. The earnings were as follows: Labor in brush shop, \$87.26; boarding foreign prisoners, \$499.82; labor for J. W. Pontius, \$74; outside labor, \$90.87; sale of stone crusher, \$250.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Six Divorce Cases Assigned for Next Week.

Canton, Oct. 10.—The court assignment for next week will be a light one, owing to the fact that many cases are not ready for trial. Court will be held in room No. 1, with Judge Harter presiding. Judge Ambler will go to Carrollton to preside over common pleas cases there. The Stark county assignment includes six divorce cases. On Monday afternoon prisoners will be arraigned. The assignment is as follows:

Monday, October 13—Forenoon, hearing motion docket; afternoon, arraignment of prisoners and hearing motion docket.

Tuesday—Carman vs Carman; Williams vs Williams; DeHoff vs DeHoff; Deidrick vs The Times Publishing Company.

Wednesday—Byzell vs Byzell.

Thursday—Reichard vs Reichard.

Friday—Arter vs Eicher et al; Fryer vs Pryor.

EXPRESS TRAIN HELD UP.

The Robbers Secure Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Burlington express, west bound, was held up four miles west of here this morning by three masked men. Two mounted the engine, and the third cut off the express car and pulled it down the track. The robbers dynamited the safe, securing one package containing fifteen hundred dollars and other valuables. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit. None of the passengers were molested.

Later—The loss in the train robbery, Burlington officials say, was over fifty thousand dollars. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered.

AN INSULT TO THE NATION.

Operators' Attitude Thus Characterized.

STRIKE A LEGITIMATE MEANS.

The Rev. Father H. V. Kaempfer Believes That the Government Should Take Temporary Possession of the Anthracite Mines—His Views Generally on the Subject.

The Rev. Father H. V. Kaempfer, rector of St. Mary's church, is following the strike in Pennsylvania with interest, and he has pronounced views on the subject. Speaking of the matter today, he said:

"I believe in the justice of the miners' case. I believe that they have an absolute right to better their condition by legitimate means, and I consider a strike as such means. The mass of the miners have behaved as lawful citizens during this strike, notwithstanding a few excesses, considering their numbers and their provocations. My opinion is that the real reason of the obstinacy of the operators in settling this question is that they have absolute control of the railroads and mines. A monopoly is the greatest danger to the welfare of the nation.

"The federal government must protect its citizens, and if no other way is found let the government seize the mines temporarily. I am sorry that the excellent effort which our illustrious President made to settle the strike proved a dismal failure. If the Christian principles of justice and charity were applied in the difficulty, it would be solved at once. I consider the refusal of the railroad presidents to accede to the proposition of the President of the United States as an insult to the nation."

B. & O. CONTROLS READING.

Fight Ended Between the Pennsylvania and Wabash.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—According to reports from the East, control of the Reading railroad has been secured by the Baltimore & Ohio, which means that the Pennsylvania interests have won and that the Goulds will not have the road to use as a link in their seaboard outlet. It was not generally known that a battle for control of the Reading raged for several weeks and that the situation grew so grave that J. Pierpont Morgan was called in to act as arbitrator. What was done by Mr. Morgan is known only to the insiders, but it is said that the Baltimore & Ohio control is the result of his labors in the interest of peace.

It would not be surprising if the Baltimore & Ohio control of the Reading was coupled with the agreement on the part of the Pennsylvania to cease opposing the Gould plans in Pittsburgh, and to permit them to gain some other outlet to the seaboard. The relations between the Reading and the Baltimore & Ohio will be similar to those sustained between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio. That means that competitive buying having been stopped, the Baltimore & Ohio will be the largest owner of stock and therefore the most powerful factor in the company.

The reason for turning over control to the Baltimore & Ohio is said to be found in the laws of Pennsylvania, which prohibit parallel and competing lines from owning stock in each other. Were it not for this the Pennsylvania would assume control. It is also asserted that a large portion of the recent issue of \$42,500,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio was for the purpose of paying for the Reading stock turned over to the company.

THE THRIFTY FRENCH FARMERS.

What They are Doing to Prepare for Winter.

THEIR LABORIOUS METHODS.

Hay is Being Baled in Queer Hand Presses Preparatory to Being Shipped to Madagascar—Too Valuable to Feed to Local Stock—Children are Gathering Twigs and Small Branches for Winter—Practices Which Would Open the Eyes of the Stark County Farmers.

The following is an extract from a private letter:

Monsieur de Clermont, Sept. 23.

The thrifty French farmers are preparing for winter and I wish you could see how they do it. Their laborious and economical methods would open the eyes of our good Stark county agriculturists. Hay was cut and cured in July. Now it is being baled in queer hand presses, preparatory to being shipped to Madagascar, where most of it from his region goes. It is too valuable to be fed to local stock. Now a second crop has been cut for domestic use, and grazing is permitted until snow comes. All the trees are trimmed of branches of four years' growth and these are now being tied into bundles and the bundles laid against the stables to dry. In mid-winter these bunches will be given to the sheep, which will eat the leaves greedily, leaving the branches for firewood. The children supplement this stock of firewood by gathering twigs and small branches in the forests—nothing in the shape of wood escapes. The heavy firewood is sold to city people, the farmers living mainly off of odds and ends that will not sell.

Those who are too old to work in the fields and forests look after the cows in the meadow. The old women do this and at the same time braid straw which they afterwards sell to manufacturers of straw hats. They receive three sous (three cents) for fifteen meters, a little over three yards, of braid, and it takes a day to finish that quantity! I have seen just one large threshing machine, and this is a great wheat country. When I passed up this way four years ago the grain was either threshed with a flail, or thrown under a heavy stone roller drawn by oxen and then winnowed. Now most of the threshing is done with one cylinder machine four feet high. These are sometimes operated by horse-power and as often by hand, with three men at the crank, one feeding and two removing the straw and stacking it.

The farmer's family rises at dawn but nothing is eaten until eight o'clock, when all hands fall to upon la soupe. It is potatoes, leeks, and sometimes a small piece of salt pork, by way of treat. Huge slabs of peasant bread float about in this soup. This is breakfast—just soup. At noon there is more soup, with bread—dry, cut from a "garland" loaf, that is an immense ring three feet in diameter. There is also a vegetable or two, but no hot meat. At night there is soup again with cheese of freshly curdled milk, and lettuce. That is the peasant's life. I forgot to mention the wine with every meal, and a gourd full to carry into the fields. The men say that they cannot work on water, in fact they seldom drink it; they must have red wine, but it is very light, so light that it will scarcely keep two years—much less insidious than our cider. We had a big cattle fair here the other day and I saw only one drunken man reeling home. He was alone; his fellows must have been ashamed of him. Their lives are dreadfully dull, broken only by the few years of military service in early youth. I am satisfied that the country boys enjoy their army experiences.

Nobody here is really poor but all have a fashion of almost boasting that they are dans la misere. Their lives are one long, long save, save, save. Our butter woman lives on a big farm and has four farm hands and a husband to keep things moving. I'm sure that they have several thousand dollars saved up, but she has only one good pair of shoes, kept sacredly for going to church, and she has had this same pair of shoes for ten years. They live in a stone house, with stone floors, never have seen a carpet, never have heard a piano, never read a book,

never have any amusements, and they just work and save. They are good, honest and kind, have all the homely virtues, but of the joy of living they know nothing. In this respect the Midi—the South of France, is much better; there everybody is happy, volatile and all the conditions of life are far brighter than here in the Alps, where the women are old at thirty. I suppose there is something in the mountain climate that tends to develop the darker side of character.

R. P. SKINNER.

MINERS WILL KEEP CONTRACT.

No Truth in Rumors of a General Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11.—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, was asked yesterday regarding a report that if it became necessary to force the Pennsylvania operators to terms the bituminous mines throughout the country would be closed by calling out the miners. He replied that there is no foundation for the story and that under no circumstances would the bituminous men be ordered to come out. He pointed to the fact that the miners are bound by a contract with the operators that continues till next May and declared that the mine workers as an organization considered all contracts sacred regardless of exigencies that might arise.

He added that the American Federation of Labor had no authority to call out members of the United Mine Workers' organization, and inasmuch as the convention held here in July had voted not to strike all rumors to the effect that the bituminous men will be called out are baseless.

WONDERFUL TIDINGS.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Transue, A. M. E. Z. Church.

"Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in." Isaiah, 26: 2: This prophecy is a song of salvation. In it God's goodness and justice calls for the fullest expression of gratitude and praise for the final triumph of the righteous. Having understood that there is a safe and permanent home, we must know how to enter this home. (1) Open ye the gates and then go through. The porters are the keepers of the gates, and are waiting to open the gates at the arrival of the righteous. This home is described as a city of twelve gates, three on each side. This expresses the fact that all true christians of every nation and race, coming up from every denomination, from every quarter of the world, may enter. (2) They that keepeth the truth (Greek, Aletheias.) The better translation would be, They that tell the truth, support, love and practice the truth. We read in Ps. 118, 19-20. There are gates of righteousness and they that enter are righteous. They keepeth the truth. So many will not enter, because they don't keep the truth. Many go to church, pay money to the church pray loud and long, mourn sad, sing and shout, but will not tell the truth. It is better to not speak at all than to lie. If you can't tell the truth don't tell anything, keep your mouth closed. (3) We must enter this home by faith. Faith is the way by which we become righteous, and all true faith leads to righteousness. Having faith in Jesus, he will save us from our sins, not in sin. We must remember that heaven is a state, even more than it is a place. To enter a place called the New Jerusalem, to walk the golden streets, to wear gold crowns and to play on golden harps are not to enter heaven, but to enter into the heavenly state. We must be filled with the spirit and live according to the commandments. This is the way to enter the gates of the blessed holy city.

(4) Welcome is written over each gate. Salvation within side of the city shines through with rays which bear an attractive invitation on their wings. Again, within side of the walls of the city you hear the voice of one. "Adam tells us that it is the seed of the woman that shall bruise the serpent's head." Abraham calls him "Melchisedek, King of Salem, King of Peace." David calls him "The Lord of Our Righteousness. The Prince of Darkness tells us that he is the holy one of God. John the Baptist said he is the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." This same Jesus is extending the invitation to every one who keepeth and practices the truth, by saying, "Come ye blessed and take the kingdom prepared for you."

Louisville, O., May 15, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I take pleasure in recommending your Gall Powder. I consider it the best remedy for sores on horses. I had two horses, one with a sore shoulder from collar, the other one a blister on top of neck. Used your Gall Powder on each and healed the sores very quickly. Therefore I wish to say that all who have horses having harness galls to use Slusser's Gall Cure. Consider it the cheapest and best article I can get. I always keep it on hand.

JOHN HUET.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Entertaining Letter From Miss Nellie Gribble.

THE HOME OF HALL CAINE.

Miss Gribble Writes Interestingly of Her Visit Among the Manxmen — She Has the Pleasure of Seeing King Edward and Queen Alexandra — A Reminder of Home in a Minstrel's Coon Song.

Isle of Man, Sept. 8, 1902.

To the Editor of The Independent: I enclose an article on the Isle of Man, thinking it might interest the readers of The Independent, it being the home of Hall Caine and the place where he gathers material for most of his stories. "The Christian" is connected with Peel Castle. "The Manxman" derived its name from the Manx people, who inhabit the island.

Douglas, where we stayed, is situated on the east side of the island and is an old and new town combined. In the former the streets are very narrow and winding. In the latter wide, commodious streets and open squares have been laid out. The town derives its name from the river Douglas. The sea approach to the town is most imposing and beautiful. The land all round rises for miles from the shore and has a beautiful background of mountains. In the center of the bay is a large tower of rock in the form of an old castle. It is called St. Mary's Rock and was built in 1891 as a tower of refuge for those who might be cast there in time of shipwreck. Douglas itself is not so interesting as are the places round about. Fortunately, a tram road has been built leading to all the important towns. In taking these beautiful tram rides around the island one sees the most beautiful mountain scenery imaginable.

While in Douglas I had the great pleasure of seeing His Majesty King Edward as he drove through the streets unprotected, with his beautiful and beloved queen by his side. The king had been on a cruise on the royal yacht, Albert and Victoria, and came ashore half an hour after the people had learned of his intention. Bunting, flags, etc., seemed to appear as if by magic.

With but a single policeman by the carriage, the king drove through the streets on his way to Derby Castle. This was his first visit to the Isle of Man. His father, the Prince Consort, drove through the streets in a like manner fifty years ago.

An incident occurred during his visit which pleased King Edward greatly. A little boy rushed to his carriage and handed him a bit of white heather. The king said, as he accepted the little flower of cheerful omen, "Thank you, I know it will bring me good luck." In the carriage following their majesties were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Hall Caine. His majesty looked very young and handsome in a gray suit and soft gray hat. The queen was becomingly gowned in a black suit with a white hat and veil.

The next evening Hall Caine honored us by his presence in a box at the theater. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the performance. The town of Peel is ten miles from Douglas. It is of little interest, its greatest attraction being Peel Castle which is the most antique place in the island. It is "great in ruin and noble in decay." The castle, supposed to have been built in 1500 by the Earl of Derby, has walls of from three to four feet in thickness. Within the area are the ruins of two churches. Beneath the eastern part of the castle is an ancient prison or vault eighteen feet deep. In one corner is a well or spring which must have added to the natural humidity of the place, where light and air were only admitted through a very small, deep window.

Two illustrious persons are said to have been at different times imprisoned in the castle. Eleanor, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry VI., was imprisoned for witchcraft. She died after a confinement of fourteen years. Shakespeare refers to the incident in the second part of the play of "Henry VI." The great Earl of Warwick, who was banished to the island by Richard II. in 1397 was imprisoned here, but was afterwards recalled and his accuser, Lord Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, beheaded.

The home of Hall Caine is situated half way between Peel and Douglas and is a most ideal spot. Wild flowers, music for the dance.

Zoom by the mountain rills, heather here and there bedecks the grassy mounds. What better, more ideal spot could one find in which to dream and write beautiful stories!

By taking a ferry boat from Douglas one crosses over to what is called Douglas Head, a popular place for "trippers," for one finds there all sorts of cheap amusements. In passing some minstrels who sing by day in the open air, I paused to listen to one of their popular coon songs. It was "Way Down South in Ohio." Every one seemed to wonder why I smiled.

NELLIE GRIBBLE.

HOSPITAL NEWS.

Men's Department Badly Overcrowded.

The Completion of the Buildings Now in Course of Construction Will Furnish Room for All—Classes in the Training School Organized—All the Attendants Have Been Vaccinated.

The recent increase in the number of patients at the Massillon state hospital is causing the officials at that institution considerable worry and already heroic measures are being resorted to in order to house the surplus of men patients. The capacity of the institution is about 925 patients, or about 465 men and 465 women. The men's departments are already crowded, while the cottages for the women are about twenty-five patients below the limit. The arrivals at the hospital during the past week have crowded the institution and made it necessary to utilize dressing rooms for bed rooms in the men's wards. When the new law providing for the removal from infirmaries of all insane to the hospitals for the insane is carried into effect, the hospitals will all be overtaxed. The completion of the hospital building, which will be known as Nash cottage, will afford relief at the Massillon institution, and when the other new cottages are finished there will be plenty of room.

Dr. H. C. Eyman and Superintendent E. G. Carpenter, of the Columbus asylum, were called to Canton Friday afternoon to examine Murderer Smith in regard to his saneness.

The junior and senior classes in the training school at the hospital have been organized and the first lecture was delivered by Dr. Eyman last Thursday afternoon. The senior class has an enrollment of eleven members while the juniors have eighteen in their class. Dr. Mc

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

50 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
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sale at Bannister's Book Store, Bam-
miller's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Millstreet

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1902.

These are the days when the political demagogue has a great deal to say about what he calls "the common people" and his yearning desire to benefit them. Incidentally he wants them to vote themselves out of good wages, comfortable homes and good times generally in order to further his own political schemes. "The common people," however, are not to be fooled. They showed this at the last two presidential elections in the big Republican majorities rolled up all over the country. "The common people" are the American people.

The determination of the government at Washington to keep United States troops in Cuba until a treaty with that island is made will give satisfaction to the American people. Only a few United States soldiers are in Cuba, chiefly at one or two ports. President Palma has asked that they be withdrawn. It is the intention of President Roosevelt, however, to let them remain until the treaty is adopted which was provided for in the Platt amendment, and which was to embody the provisions of that stipulation. The sooner Cuba frames or accedes to a treaty of that sort the sooner the American soldiers will be taken out of the island.

The question of trusts was discussed this week at the annual meeting of the Bunder Industriellen, an association representing the political and commercial counterpoise of the Agrarians. The resolution finally adopted by the society may be taken as the verdict of industrial Germany on trusts. It reads as follows: The Bund sees in trusts the natural step in the development of industry. They appear to be called on to adapt production to demand and to prevent useless competition, which is usually accompanied by the deterioration of commodities. The economic advantages, therefore, cannot be denied, so long as they do not tend to injure the consumers dependent upon them and so far as they regulate production with a view to the maintenance of fair prices, diminish the cost of production and improve methods of industry. As regards industries, however, which are working on raw materials and which are at the mercy of trusts in raw stuffs, the producers see in the recent overgrowth of the latter an evil calling for measures which will assure an economic counterpoise.

CANADA WILL FEED ENGLAND

Encouraged by the advertisement the coronation gave everything Canadian, practically to the exclusion of the rest of the empire, a combination of British capitalists has launched an ambitious scheme, with \$3,000,000 capital, to capture and control the British food market in the interest of dominion producers. The corporation is headed by the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly governor general of Canada; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a member of the imperial cabinet; Sir William Treloar, a prominent London and colonial financier, and General Manager Turner, of the Midland railway.

Hopes are entertained by the new corporation of enabling the farmers, fishermen and cattle raisers of Canada to sell to Great Britain at least one-third of the \$700,000,000 worth of food stuffs it annually imports, instead of the insignificant 7 per cent it now buys. Cold storage warehouses will be established by the corporation in English ports, and a series of wholesale and retail supply depots will be opened in the principal cities, along with restaurants serving exclusively Canadian food, with a view to educating the appetite of the mother country into a taste for dominion fare.

The company will make specialties of wheat, live animals, dressed meat, cheese, butter, eggs, lard, fish, fruit, condensed milk, potatoes, poultry and game, in all of which, as the prospectus asserts, Canada acknowledges no superior and few equals.

"There is no reason in the world," said one of the promoters of the new company, "why the people of England should not put a little patriotism into their diet in the way we propose. No one cares to think of the possibility of war with the United States, but the time may come when it may be convenient for England to be independent of Yankee food supplies."

Cures gout, sore throat, pulmonary disease—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.



SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

New Form of Fuel Invented by a Jerseyman.

John O. Penter of Newark, N. J., has invented a substitute for coal which he hopes soon to put on the market with a view of revolutionizing the trade in that commodity and incidentally increasing his own finances. The new substitute is called coalite and, it is said, can be manufactured so as to retail at \$1 per ton.

For several months Mr. Penter has been experimenting with the product, but it was only after an expert chemist had been called in that the invention was finally completed, says the Newark News. It is said for the product that it is clean, lasting and produces heat equal to coal. A clear, blue smoke is emitted by the coalite, and the ash left after the burning is similar in appearance to that left by a cigar.

The crop of apples on an Illinois orchard of 125 acres was recently sold for \$11,500, while the property cost the present owners only \$11,000 last spring.

An agricultural paper published in an eastern city contains a picture of a man harvesting his wheat crop, using a mowing machine to do so. This sort of thing makes western men grin.

Every civil township should own a gravel bed if there is one to be had inside its borders. In all the black prairie country there is no way in which to improve the highways so easily and cheaply as to use gravel.

What may be termed the leavings and pickings of a farm can be more readily utilized by the sheep than any other animal. Aside from the scattered grain thus saved and used, a fence corner crop of weeds and grass is also turned into money.

Who ever heard before of making a roadbed out of straw? Out in Washington in order to get rid of the dust in the summer and the mud in the winter over 300 miles of highway have recently been covered with about a foot of straw, the straw being contributed by the farmers along the highway.

To get rid of two mice which had been seen in the house, one of which was killed with a broom, we have kept one uncouth old tomcat, his black cubine, raised two batches of kittens, had the young wrens and robins all killed and been wowed o' nights to beat the band. Give us the mice. We don't know very much.

There is one great advantage about the silo often overlooked, and that is that wet and rainy weather never prevents the putting up of the silage, nor does the rain in any way impair its quality. It is safe to say that one-half of the hay put up in the United States this season has been injured by rains to a greater or less extent.

It is worth mentioning that the cattle which brought the highest price paid for beef animals for twenty years on the Chicago market up to the middle of September were eighteen grade Hereford steers grown in South Dakota and fed for a year on soaked corn and oats, averaging 1,518 pounds and bringing \$8.88 per hundredweight, or \$134.34 per head.

The burning of thrashing machine separators, the cutting off of horses' tails and manes, the mutilating of cows' udders and the cutting of fences to let stock into cultivated fields are samples of a rural savagery and barbarism which should be met with such penalties of law as would exterminate the offender.

Four or five seasons of drought evidently stored up a lot of fertility in the soil and failed to make available the fertilizers which during that time were applied to the fields. This season's abundant rains have made all this harvest of stored plant food available and partly explains the prodigious growth of all vegetation.

There has been a good deal said in the agricultural press lately to the effect that a light frost would be a benefit to the belated corn crop in hastening its maturity. We do not believe that corn is ever under any circumstances benefited by freezing. Any interference with the natural processes of ripening is damaging to the crop.

We are asked about the vitality of weed seeds in manure. If the manure goes through a process of heating and fermenting—which, by the way, greatly lowers its value as a fertilizer—the vitality of the seeds contained in it will be destroyed. If it is simply allowed to decay and rot without such fermentation, the chances are that the vitality of the weed seeds contained in it are probably not impaired to any great extent.

A thing like this so rarely occurs that it is worth noting: A grain buying firm in a western state used to weigh their purchase from the farmers on a set of scales which were out of whack and which beat the buyers out of about 250 pounds on every load bought. The firm could not locate the evident leak in their business until they got an expert from the factory. Not a farmer who sold them grain peeped. If the boot had been on the other leg, Rome would have howled.

The co-operative farmers' concerns organized to handle their produce and give them staple commodities at cost price are now facing a new phase of the co-operative plan set in operation to exterminate them. The middlemen who are by the farmers' organizations displaced and deprived of their profits have organized, and in one case out of twenty commission houses which have formerly handled the consignments from the farmers' concerns all save one now refuse to handle their business.

The most important educational institution in this country today is the oleo college of fine arts, the professors of which propose to educate the masses to prefer the uncolored tallow of a range steer doped up with chemicals to the golden product of old bony. This is a Reform movement with a big R, and, while the college is endowed with millions and tuition free, the effort is a foreordained failure from the start. The American people are not fools, and, while they may be got to use oleo by fraud, they can never be induced to use it in a legitimate way.

There is no reason in the world," said one of the promoters of the new company, "why the people of England should not put a little patriotism into their diet in the way we propose. No one cares to think of the possibility of war with the United States, but the time may come when it may be convenient for England to be independent of Yankee food supplies."

Cures gout, sore throat, pulmonary disease—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

His Solemn Oath.

A popular comedian tells a story of a waiter at a London restaurant who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day they read to him an imaginary paragraph from a paper relating a terrible accident in which an inebriate in blowing out a candle was killed by the flame igniting the alcoholic fumes of his breath. James pricked up his ears at this and requested that the paragraph might be read to him again, which was done, to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of a Bible.

Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, bemoaning the fact that he had been a sorry tippler and was bringing himself to ruin and then swore that never again so long as he lived would he attempt to blow out a candle.

Long Furrow For a Cable.

The French government is to plow a furrow 1,500 miles long across the north African desert from Tunis to Lake Chad and lay a cable in it, both to be done at one operation. The plow, drawn by an engine and moving a mile an hour, will open a furrow thirty inches deep and lay the cable in the bottom.

Quick Promotion.

"I bear your brother is an assistant bookkeeper."

"Yes, indeed. And, do you know, he proved himself so clever that they've passed him over the first and second assistantships and made him third assistant right off."—New York World.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

For 10c cost of mailing, we will send our 60c Compendium of Partnership to anyone intending to enter a Business College. A Fine Illustrated Prospectus free. Address D. B. Oberlin Business College, Oberlin, Ohio.

STORIES OF THE STREET

Massillon People are talking about It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out and every time a man is fooled, another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home, friends and neighbors; people you know whom you can see and whom you can talk it over with. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills. Home statement is by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doing of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Mrs. Alfred Rose of 18 State St. says: "Mr. Rose has used Doan's Kidney Pills with the best possible results. The use of three boxes absolutely cured him of backache which had been a source of discomfort to him for a long time. He got this valued remedy at Z. T. Baltz's drug store nearly opposite the opera house."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WANTED--HORSES

To winter at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton. All calls by phone or mail promptly answered.

We also buy horses.

L. S. RUDY.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Mater, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on September 11th, 1902, Barbara Mater filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from Abraham Mater on the ground of willful absence for more than three years past; and that alimony be charged on the real estate of the defendant.

The same will be for hearing on and after October 27th, 1902.

BARBARA MAIER.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS
THE KILMER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES
350 CANAL ST. NEW YORK CITY, ILL.
141 MARSHALL AV. CHICAGO, ILL.
202 WASH. AV. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
611 FARMER ST. OMAHA, NEB.
63 CLAY ST. BUFFALO, N.Y.
53 CLAY ST. SAN FRANCISCO,
Home of Swamp-Root.

A FINE OFFER
send our 60c Compendium of Partnership to anyone intending to enter a Business College. A Fine Illustrated Prospectus free. Address D. B. Oberlin Business College, Oberlin, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1902—The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1902.

TOWNSHIPS and CORPORATIONS	STATE Mills	COUNTY Mills	ROAD Mills	TOWN-SHIP Mills	SCHOOL Mills	SUN-DRY Mills	POOR M 100s	CORP. M 100s	DEC. RATE.	JUNE RATE.	TOTAL Mills
Bethlehem.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	10	10	.7	.55	.05
Carlton.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.40	.60	.10	30	30	.6	.45	.15
Jackson.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Lakeview.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	30	30	.6	.45	.15
Lexington.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Marlboro.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Nimishillen.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Paris.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	30	30	.6	.45	.15
Perry.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Pike.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Plains.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Sparks.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Sugar Creek.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Tuscarawas.....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Washington (Lexington Tp.).....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15
Alliance (Lexington Tp.).....	1.35	1.35	.95	1.25	.50	.10	20	20	.6	.45	.15</

ODELL WHACKS OPERATORS HARD.

Told Baer as Representative of Seven Millions of People He Wanted Strike Settled.

MEN HAVE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE,

Same as Capitalists—Operators' Position Untenable In Refusing to Recognize Miners' Union—Reprimanded

Baer For Calling Him a Politician, Made a Proposition, Which He Thought Miners Would Accept, Baer Said Operators Would Consider It and Reply Tuesday—ODELL Declared, After the Conference, He Would Find a Remedy—Operators Said They Won't Budge.

NEW YORK, OCT. 11.—WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY POLITICANS? I WANT YOU AND ALL THE OTHER OPERATORS TO UNDERSTAND THAT I AM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, HE CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVE OF SEVEN MILLION PEOPLE, AND THAT I AM HEREIN THIS MATTER SOLELY IN THAT CAPACITY AND TO RELIEVE, IF POSSIBLE, AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION. AND WHAT IS MORE, I INTEND TO USE EVERY POWER AT MY COMMAND TO DO IT."

Governor Odell made this statement to-day to President Baer, of the Reading road, in the presence of United States Senators Platt, of New York, and Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

It was the culmination of a rather heated interview in the office of Senator Platt, and the result of the first meeting between Governor Odell and President Baer.

Mr. Baer was not in the best of humor when, accompanied by E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, he entered Senator Platt's office. The conference was begun by a statement made by Senator Penrose that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

Will Not Recognize Union.
"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Governor Odell was on his feet in instant. Holding a half-burnt cigar in his hand, and white with excitement, he said:

"Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in our affair."

Then it was that Governor Odell made the statement attributed to him at the beginning of this article.

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too far, bowed to Governor Odell and said:

"Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you may have to make; but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

Working Men Were Right to Combine.
"I BELIEVE," SAID THE GOVERNOR, "THAT YOUR POSITION FROM A PUBLIC VIEW IS ABSOLUTELY UNTENABLE. IF COAL OPERATORS, RAILROAD MEN AND OTHER BUSINESS MEN CAN COMBINE FOR MUTUAL PROFIT AND PROTECTION, THERE IS NO REASON WHY LABORING MEN SHOULD NOT."

"What is the proposition?" said Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head, desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men 5 cents a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?"

"IT CERTAINLY DOES," GOVERNOR ODELL ANSWERED QUICKLY, "AND THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD NOT."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go. Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said:

"We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers Association on Tuesday, and we may have an answer then."

The conference broke up, Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas withdrawing. Senators Platt, Penrose and Quay talked over the matter for a short time, and then they, too, separated, the two Pennsylvanians announcing that they would go back to Harrisburg and discuss the situation with Governor Store.

Governor Odell was not in a talking mood when he left the conference.

He went directly to the Fifth Avenue hotel, and during most of the afternoon received callers. Mayor Low, Anson G. McCook, Edward Lauterbach, Congressmen Lessler and Littauer and Senator Platt were among his callers. To one of these the governor said:

"ODELL WON'T WAIT TO ACT.
THE COAL OPERATORS MAY POSTPONE THIS MATTER UNTIL TUESDAY, BUT I DON'T PROPOSE TO POSTPONE IT. THEY ARE NOT ACTING FAIRLY TOWARD THE PEOPLE. I BELIEVE I SHALL FIND SOME REMEDY."

About 5 o'clock John Mitchell, accompanied by L. N. Hammerling, of Wilkesbarre, called and had a long conference. While this was going on a dispatch announcing that the operators refused to consider the terms offered by the governor was received.

When the conference was over Governor Odell refused to say what had occurred, and Mr. Mitchell was equally reticent. It is believed, however, that Governor Odell presented his proposition for settlement to the leader of the miners' union, and that Mr. Mitchell said he would present it to the district presidents in the hope it would be accepted.

Governor Odell said: "Mr. Mitchell was eminently fair and showed every disposition to adjust the serious situation."

Yesterday's conference between men in official positions and President Baer and Chairman Thomas was absolutely barren of result. According to the statements made by the operators the prospects of a settlement are no more promising than they were yesterday.

Operators Declare Conferences at End.

There is nothing to justify the assertion that negotiations will be resumed next Tuesday. As one of the coal presidents put it, "the incident is closed."

"The publicist," said this gentleman, "made a number of suggestions, all of which we turned down. These included a ten per cent increase in pay, a decrease of working hours and recognition of the union, as well as a number of other propositions which we regard as equally undebatable. In fact, we found it impossible to negotiate with them, and said so."

Another operator said:

Operators Will Not Budge.

"It is not for us to consider mere matters of political expediency. Had so-called statesmen kept their hands off, the strike would have been settled long ago. We have taken a stand for principle, and no amount of argument will budge us."

J. P. Morgan, who conferred with several of the operators during the day, would not discuss latest developments, but it is known that he has not swerved from his purpose not to become a party to the controversy.

With the announcement that all the conferees, except Governor Odell, had left town, some of the interest in the matter dropped last night. Governor Odell at a late hour was asked whether he had determined on any further move. He said:

"I have not received any official notice of the rejection of our proposition."

It has been suggested that you call an extra session of the legislature?" was asked.

"I have not thought of it as yet. As I said, I am waiting for an answer from the operators."

The governor said last night that he would go to Newburgh today to register and return here on Monday morning. Then, he said, he would again take up the matter actively if no decision was arrived at by the miners and operators. He positively declined to talk further for publication.

NO COMBINE, REPLIES READING.

Hearst's Suit Answered—Coal Prices Not Fixed by Agreement.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company have prepared an answer to the application of W. R. Hearst to the attorney general of New York for the institution of an action against the company and others under the anti-trust laws of the state. The answer will be filed in New York.

The most important points set forth in the answer are:

A fundamental denial that the company is in any manner connected or identified with any combination.

As the rights of the railroads to own mining stocks.

As to circulars fixing the prices of coal. The answer avers that the respondent is corporation of Pennsylvania, created primarily to purchase, sell, transport and mine coal, and incidentally to acquire such lands as it may deem expedient and to purchase the stocks of any railroad corporation. It is denied that the corporation has authorized or sanctioned any combination with another corporation contrary to the laws of New York State.

It is further averred that all railroads and canal companies, created or organized under the laws of Pennsylvania are expressly authorized by the statute law of the said state to purchase and hold the capital stock of corporations authorized by the law to develop the coal, iron, lumber or other material interests of the said commonwealth and especially is any railroad or mining company of Pennsylvania authorized by positive statute to purchase and hold the capital stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The answer further denies that the prices for coal sold and shipped by the respondent were determined by agreement, contract, combination or arrangement with the other corporations mentioned in the application, or with any person whomsoever. It is admitted that officers of the company have occasional meetings with others in a like business with the view of exchanging and considering statistical information and data as to the state of available supply and the probable demands of future markets, in which case such measures may be taken to supply their requirements.

The respondent also denies that the prices fixed by it in March, 1901, or at any

other time, were determined at an alleged meeting of the board of directors of the Temple of Iron Company or that a uniform price for coal was agreed upon with other companies.

If other parties in the trade announced the same prices it was because they could not reasonably expect to obtain or demand greater prices from their customers than the respondent announced its willingness to sell for, and, in the absence of special facts and circumstances, were doubtless unwilling to accept less. Moreover, the circulars have never been regarded as binding upon anybody, not even upon the parties who may have issued

them.

Having shown, the answer concludes, that it has not done or participated in any act contrary to the provisions of the New York laws, it submits that no further inquiry should be made into the allegations cited in the application.

The Reading company and the Temple Iron company will make answers denying any connection or complicity with any organization or combination as set forth in the allegations of the Hearst bill.

CAN'T INVOKE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Close Advisers Think Administration Can Do Nothing.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Close advisers of the president, who have conferred with him over the coal situation, say that in their opinion there was no further action the administration could take on its initiative to bring the strike to an end. They say the administration is ready to do whatever is possible, but that it has taken all the action that is practicable. They scout the idea of a resort to the anti-trust law and say that no such step is contemplated, as action cannot be had under that measure against the interests involved in the strike.

Washington is the most loyal and generous government the church ever had to do with."

SENATORS SAW CASSATT?

Rumor They Confirmed With Him, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Senators Quay and Penrose arrived here from New York last evening and immediately disappeared. It was reported, but the rumor could not be verified, that they were in consultation with President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, until a late hour.

Up to midnight Senator Quay had not appeared at the Hotel Walton, his stopping place in this city, nor did he present himself at Republican state headquarters.

Shortly before the arrival of the senators President Cassatt met President Baer, of the Reading company, on the latter's return from New York. After a brief conversation Mr. Baer went to his home.

Senator Penrose was scheduled last night to attend a meeting of business men at Pottsville, at which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw delivered an address. Mr. Penrose, however, did not go to Pottsville, which adds strength to the belief that matters of importance pertaining to the miners' strike were considered by the senators after their arrival here.

No one saw Senator Quay leave the railroad station, although it is known that Senator Penrose proceeded to his home, where he remained only a few minutes.

RESOLUTIONS TO PRESIDENT.

Committee to Convey Detroit Conference Work.

Detroit, Oct. 11.—Secretary Root left Washington last night for New York after the conference with the president. He announced that his object in going was to register, so as to be able to vote at the coming election, but he is fully acquainted with every step that has been taken by the administration in the coal strike and knows many of the most influential financiers in New York.

STOCKADE FOR RIOTERS.

Operators Will Try to Start More Collieries, Monday.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York last evening that the conference held in that city for the purpose of settling the miners' strike was to be expected from the New York conference, as it was more of a political gathering than anything else.

The officers of the Third brigade, with headquarters in this city, made an announcement that the order of Governor Stone to place all persons arrested for rioting under a military guard will be strictly enforced. A stockade is being erected at West Side park, where the Ninth regiment is in camp, and prisoners will be confined there. The military authorities are feared in business circles that the struggle will last for some weeks yet.

The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line, trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to their terms. The local operators say nothing but failure was to be expected from the New York conference, as it was more of a political gathering than anything else.

Secretary Root left Washington last night for New York after the conference with the president. He announced that his object in going was to register, so as to be able to vote at the coming election, but he is fully acquainted with every step that has been taken by the administration in the coal strike and knows many of the most influential financiers in New York.

WILCOX'S LETTER RECEIVED.

Tells President Miners Are Restraining Interstate Commerce.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt has received the communication from David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, and has referred it, together with the former one, of which Mr. Wilcox speaks, to the attorney general.

Senator Mason is also a member.

The committee was ordered by the conference to carry the resolutions to Washington, if possible, and they will accordingly be taken there by Senator Mason, Mayor Maybury, Rev. White and possibly several other members of the committee. Mayor Maybury has already telegraphed to Washington to arrange for a meeting with the president.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness today, probably fair in south portion. Tomorrow fair and cooler; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness today; rain at night and tomorrow; variable winds.

West Virginia—Rain today. Tomorrow, cooler, with fair in west and rain in east portion.

TRADE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

G. A. R. Selects San Francisco For Next Encampment—Favored Liberality to Old Soldiers.

New York, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Favorable symptoms still predominate and the business outlook is encouraging, despite the adverse factors of labor controversies, fuel shortage and tight money. That these drawbacks have not seriously checked industrial progress testifies to the strong position attained during recent months of uninterrupted activity and growing confidence. Manufacturing plants dependent upon steam for motive power are finding profits curtailed by the high prices for fuel, and unless normal conditions are soon restored, it will be necessary to secure better quotations for products. The problem of adequate transportation is also disturbing, as there is already congestion in the coke region. When anthracite coal mining is fully resumed and grain shipments attain expected dimensions, the railroads will find great difficulty in meeting all requirements, despite vigorous efforts to increase facilities. Railway earnings in September were 9.4 per cent larger than last year and 20.2 per cent in excess of 1900. Dun's index number of commodity prices proportionate to consumption was \$100,648 on Oct. 1, an advance of 4.1 per cent compared with the position of Sept. 1. It is certain that all records of pig iron production would be far surpassed if coke could be obtained, even at the exceptionally high prices now prevailing.

Hence, reports of active furnaces measure the available supply of coke rather than the demand for pig iron. Imports continue on a liberal scale, although new rulings as to tariff rates checked arrivals of steel billets. Railway equipment is still the most active feature of the market, car shops seeking material, while orders are placed for far distant delivery because early shipments are impossible. High premiums are offered for locomotives, but the works have their books filled well into next year. Last week's reduction in prices of sheets and wire have not been followed by any weakness in other branches of the trade, while an improved demand is reported in the lines making concessions.

Conclusion of the opening purchases of woolens has brought a quiet market for spring weights, and there is only a moderate demand for heavy goods for quick delivery. Complaints are still heard as to the delay in movement of sample pieces.

Failures for the week numbered 245 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 21 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

MARKET CLOSING HEAVY.

Early Decline, Yesterday, Retreat of Operators, Who Bought Thursday.

New York, Oct. 11.—The early decline in price of stocks yesterday presented the retreat of the operators who had bought Thursday under the inspiration of the current rumors of an imminent settlement of the coal strike. The decline carried some bear selling as an incident and the small rally at the close represented the covering by this room trading element. The closing itself was heavy. After the opening selling the market became wholly professional in its proportions and the total dealings for the day fell well below half a million shares. The fact of the eve of the Jewish Day of Atonement was an incidental factor in the growing dullness of the market and the disposition to close up contracts, so that the market fell into practical stagnation late in the day.

Prices continued to drop throughout the period of the conferences and upon their adjournment with the announcement that the situation remained unchanged there was the upward movement of prices due to the bear covering movement above referred to. The rate for call money ran off to 6 per cent in the day, but this was after practical requirements had been met, before the rate had run up again to 15 per cent. Preliminary estimates gave hopes of a favorable bank statement.

PRESIDENT ON CRUTCHES.

Hobbled to Carriage—Took Ride With Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt went out for a drive in an open landau at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. For the first time since his illness the president reached his carriage unassisted.

Instead of being carried downstairs in an invalid chair he came down upon crutches. He descended the steps in front of the house without assistance and crossed to the carriage.

He held up his injured limb, so that the foot did not touch the ground.

A large crowd in front of the house applauded as he took his seat in the carriage. He acknowledged the

